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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP  
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

DATE 25X1A

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Economic, Political and  
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ORIGIN

SUPPLEMENT

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1. During the second and third quarters of 1934 the Polish National Church intensified its activities in the Lublin Area. It is believed that the National Church is financed by the Soviets, through the Warsaw Government, as a means of breaking the solid Catholic front against the Government which is put up by the Roman Catholic Church.
2. Budget Figures - The Ministry of Marine and Foreign Trade anticipates expenditures of 222 million zlotys and an income of 18 million zlotys during 1947. The Marine Division anticipates an expenditure of 330 million zlotys and income of 213 million zlotys. All these figures cover only the administration of the Central Bureaus.
3. State of Agriculture in Poland's Western Territories - Conditions in Poland's newly acquired lands were as follows, during the third quarter of 1946: In the Vovod of Mazury less than 700,000 hectares were plowed and the rest of the land was fallow for the second year which meant that, under normal conditions, this land could not be harvested for two additional years. The large proportion of unplowed land was caused by insufficient credits for the purchase of equipment and, in particular, livestock which would supply a certain amount of fertilizer. It was felt that if, by the spring of 1947, the land had not been plowed, it would be difficult to bring it back to production level.

The unplowed and weed filled lands brought a tremendous increase in the number of field mice and other rodents. In the vicinity of Labork there were fields where only 300 kilograms of grain could be obtained from one hectare. The rest was destroyed by field mice which were increasing at a tremendous rate in the meadows and uncultivated fields.

Similar conditions existed in the Vovods situated in Western Pomerania from Szczecin to the Pila River. In the Gdansk Vovod the flooded lowlands were being rehabilitated. No settlers had been assigned to these lands, and, as soon as the fields became dry, weeds immediately took root. At that time there was no plan for the settlement of these bottom lands. Prior to 1939 each hectare in this area had an average of 16 head of livestock and even marginal lands were able to maintain 9 head per hectare. During the fall of 1946 there was only one head for every two and one half hectares. The shipment of 1,000 horses into Poland by UNRRA, during the third quarter of 1946, was traded at Przesc nad Bugiem for 1,000 Soviet horses which arrived in Poland as a gift of

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Marshal Stalin. The undamaged estates in Mazury are primarily in the hands of the Soviet Armies.

4. Textiles - the number of workers in the textile industry in various sections of Poland in the third quarter of 1946 was as follows:

|                       | <u>No. of Workers</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| City of Lodz          | 69,000                |
| Voyevod of Lodz       | 25,000                |
| " " Warsaw            | 9,900                 |
| " " Poznan            | 6,400                 |
| " " Kielce            | 7,930                 |
| " " Krakow            | 3,700                 |
| " " Silosian-Dabrowa  | 22,400                |
| " " Wroclaw           | 21,300                |
| " " Pomerania         | 2,100                 |
| " " Gdansk & Szczecin | 2,000                 |
| Total                 | 169,730               |

Of these, 30,500 workers were employed in the newly acquired lands. It was estimated that prior to 1938 260,000 textile workers, including those employed in their homes, were employed in Poland. At the time of the report only two factories in the Lodz area, the Poznanski Factory, and the Factory of Bracia Zajbert, employed the same number of workers that they had employed prior to 1939. With the same number of workers as in 1939, production was 92 percent of 1939 at the Poznanski Factory and 96 percent at the Bracia Zajbert Factory.

5. Currency - The Regional Bank of Poland was seriously disturbed by the fact that there were 20 percent more bank notes in circulation in the latter part of 1946 than were issued by the Bank. It was suspected that the Soviets, who printed the original Polish bank notes (1944-1945), were continuing to print and to put into circulation Moscow printed notes. The bank notes printed by the Soviets were on slightly thinner paper and had a serial number preceded by one capital and one lower case letter, followed by smaller numbers. The notes printed by the National Bank of Poland had a serial number composed of two capital letters followed by the usual numerals.
6. The Army - During the third quarter of 1946 plans were under way to reorganize the Polish Army. The reorganization was to be based on the I Corps which was formed in the Soviet Union in 1944. All the divisions which were organized later were to be dissolved. During the third quarter of 1946 the Krakow, Silosian and the Rzeszow Divisions were being demobilized. Both senior and junior officers were transferred to other divisions, primarily those in Warsaw and Lodz. Many officers, because of recommendations made by the political-education officers attached to the units, were placed on the inactive list.

The Commanding Officer of the 57th Regiment was a Russian by the name of Colonel Naumov. This regiment was assigned to the duty of protecting the Polish-Soviet Boundary Commission.

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